



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

We have advices of a hard fought battle at Winchester, Va., on Sunday, and of another glorious victory to our arms. It has been reported, for some time, that Gen. Jackson had left that part of the country, and that our forces had been as far up the Shenandoah valley as Strasburg. That Jackson should now appear, suddenly, and attack our forces with so large an army, to our one, appears strange. We suppose our Wisconsin third was in the battle.

The news from Island No. ten is to Saturday, and leaves matters there unchanged. Com. Foote is probably waiting for land forces.

The opinion from Washington that we have captured New Orleans, is based upon information that our forces were, at last accounts, ready to make an attack, with every prospect of success.

Gen. Burnside has taken unopposed possession of Beaufort, N. C. The rebels burnt the Nashville and blew up Fort Macon. Just as we get rid of the Nashville, the blockading fleet off New Orleans, have permitted two rebel steamers to escape from that port. They are either very unlucky at the mouth of the Mississippi, or something else is the matter with them, not very creditable.

The outrage committed by the rebels at Bull Run upon the remains of Capt. Ballou of Rhode Island, is another evidence of the depth of barbarism to which many of the southern people have sunk, by their contact with slavery.

The report of the deserters from Richmond, of the small number of troops at Yorktown, and the weakness of the batteries there, shows that there is no difficulty in taking that place, and marching to Richmond.

We have no further news from the grand army of the Potomac. The latest is that McDowell's division had returned to Alexandria, preparatory to a movement down the Potomac.

The Decision of the Supreme Court.

The decision of the supreme court making the taxes of 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58 and '59, illegal and void, will cause an immense amount of trouble, and much loss, if it cannot be remedied by legislation. The lands upon which taxes have been levied and not paid for these years, have been sold, and tax certificates have been issued. Large amounts of these certificates are held by individuals, and other large amounts by counties and cities.

The decision throws us all afloat in relation to taxation, and therefore causes much irritation and perplexity. But it has been made and will, doubtless, remain the law while Judges Dixon and Paine continue on the bench.

No benefit can, therefore, arise from indulging in ill-natured and abusive criticism upon the court. The shortest and best way out of our present difficulty should be sought for by the legislature. The taxes declared illegal, and which are unpaid, should be reassessed, or collected by suit at law. Unless this is done the rule of taxation for the years between 1854 and 1860, will not have been uniform, and the object sought by the decision will not be attained. If there is any doubt about the constitutionality of such a law of re-assessment or collection we think the court is in duty bound to indicate its opinion in some way to the legislature, and we hope that body will invite the court to confer with the judiciary committees of the two houses on this subject, that there may be no doubt about the constitutionality of the laws which shall be passed on the subject. Public policy requires that the question should now be settled. There is too much at stake, to wait for legislation and decisions afterwards, which may involve taxation in doubt, that the revenue of the state will entirely fail. Public spirited citizens, who have uniformly paid their taxes as a matter of duty and honor, begin to ask themselves, if they are alone to bear the burdens of taxation, while the dishonest and litigious escape, and whether they are bound to do so any longer.

They may hereafter refuse to pay, and then the wheels of the state government must stop. The supreme court having by its decision thrown the whole tax system into confusion, should step aside from its usual silence, this once, and aid the legislature in arriving at a correct and harmonious solution of this difficulty. The necessity of the case demands it.

Abstractly speaking, we believe the decision of the court is a righteous one. Taxation should be uniform, and when the legislature proscribes a method of assessing the public burdens, which causes one kind of property to pay more than another, it violates a plain principle of justice. Why should not the railroads in this county pay their proportion of county, town and city taxes, according to the value of their property? Why exempt banks, or any other corporation, doing business among us, from paying for necessary local improvements,

which benefit them as much as others? When the legislature departs from the spirit of the constitution, by exempting these corporations from necessary burdens; which all the people of the state are compelled to bear, it goes astray from its duty. Now that the supreme court has made its decision, it is a stand, although the inconvenience is great; and let us have a uniform tax upon all property in the state, for all purposes, through a law that shall be executed with certainty.

From the Eighth Regiment.

POINT PLEASANT, 16 miles below New Madrid, March 12, 1862.

MESSENGERS.—Since I wrote to you last from the swamp, above New Madrid, we have had two hard days' marching. We passed near Pope's army near New Madrid, yesterday morning, receiving orders there to proceed to this point, on the river. There are about 6,000 troops here. Gen. Plummer is in command. A large number of infantry and artillery are on their way here. We have a battery planted on the bank of the river. The rebel gunboats shell the camp here every afternoon. Since I commenced this letter there has been about 30 shots exchanged between our battery and the gunboats. They are poorly constructed things, and have to hug the Tennessee shore to keep out of range of our guns as much as possible. There is a regiment of sharpshooters here, who are in pits near the river, and have picked off several pilots on the boats here. There are some large siege guns on the way here, and when they arrive I think we can put a stop to rebel navigation at this point.

There was a sad accident in our camp yesterday morning. A member of Co. F, accidentally discharged his gun, the ball taking effect in one of Co. A, passing entirely through his body. He was conveyed to the hospital at New Madrid, and the doctor said he could live but a short time.

As we arrived here in camp, this morning we were visited by several Rock county boys in Illinois regiments. Ed. Loveland, and a brother of E. G. Harlow, of Janesville, were among the visitors. We hardly run across an Illinois regiment but we find some Rock county boys in it. Wisconsin has furnished a good many men for Illinois.

I left Lieut. Demish, George Ide, John Bray, and Ben. Senten, at Cairo, sick. All the rest of my men are with me and are well, and are looking to see the shell strike. The firing has been brisk for an hour or more and shells have fallen near our camp. The men attend to their regular business, and seem to pay little attention to what is going on.

Jim. Krebs has got the coffee on, and says if the shot don't upset the kettle he is all right. I will write again if anything new turns up. Our mail will be sent to Cairo.

W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. 8th Reg't W. V.

POINT PLEASANT, March 15.

MESSENGERS.—We are still encamped at the same place as when I last wrote to you, but since then there has been some lively times on the river above us. Day before yesterday our battery of three guns, near New Madrid, opened at daylight on the rebel gunboats and their battery on shore, and from morning until night there was a constant cannonading kept up on both sides. We could distinctly see the flash of each gun from here as they fired. Crowds of us would gather on the bank of the river to see the engage ment, and the rebel battery on the opposite side of the river would throw a 32-pounder at us, and occasionally a shell; the shells would all fall short, and burst in the river, but the round shot would go singing over our heads. They have been shelling our camp now for three days, and the only damage they have to us is to kill one horse. Every building in town has been from one to three shot through them, but that is their own loss not ours.

The rebels evacuated New Madrid, yesterday morning, and passed here about daylight. The largest gun we have here is a 12-pounder, and we could do them no harm, as they kept close to the opposite shore. All day yesterday lots of baggage and camp equipment passed here floating in the river. We gathered a large quantity, and much floated away Dixie ward. It was rebel camp equipment thrown in the river when they skedaddled from New Madrid.

There is heavy cannonading up the river to-day, and we think Island No. 10 is in a bad place about now. All the heavy guns we had at New Madrid were three; and one of them burst during the engagement, and the remainder of the battle was fought with two guns on our side. They whipped four gunboats, sank one and scared 15,000 men out of the fort on shore. If we had had one 32-pounder here we could have sunk their transports as they passed here, but if they retreat at the Island we have got them at New Madrid, unless they slip by us in the night.

Sixty of our men, six out of each company, are in the rifle pits on the river, and they get up and sit on the pits, and watch the flash of the guns on the opposite side, and one of them will sing out "in your holes," and they drop in the pit like a golfer on the prairie. As soon as the ball passes over, they jump up and wave their caps, and sing out "fire again you black headed devils." The boys chase the balls after they strike, like an old hen running after grasshoppers. They fire at the flag-staff, and we would at theirs if our guns would reach. Wait till one of Com. Foote's turtlebacks comes down, and then they will pull down their rag. It is an eyecore to us here to look at it, having no way to reach it.

We are living on corn meal here; it is the hardest time we have had since we have been in the service, but when the river gets open we will get hard crackers, and then we can live again. Hard crackers would make a poor meal for you Janesville folks, but we are longing for crackers.

I don't think that we will stop here long but will go down the river. The friends

will send our mail to Cairo, it will follow. The men are all well. Yours, &c.
W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. in the 8th Reg't. W. V.

Point Pleasant, Sunday Night, March, 10.

MESSENGERS.—This has been a great day of excitement here. The bombardment of Island No. 10 has been kept up since yesterday morning. The shells could be seen plainly here, and the sound of every gun heard distinctly. This morning, about 10 o'clock, I took a walk down to the rifle pits, and the battery on the opposite side of the river opened on the town, and several shots came flying by me and over my head. I stood until one of the shot upset one of the boys' cook houses, when I began to think my duty did not call me there, and I went to my quarters. This afternoon three of the gunboats came up opened on us and shelled our camp for about two hours. James Croft, a sergeant in my company, William Conroy and Jim Rogers were on guard at a large planter's house near the batteries, and the gunners on the boat seemed to pay particular attention to the house. There were no less than fifteen shot and shell fell or struck within five rods of the house. One 32-pound shot came so near Croft as to take the cap from his head. Conroy came down to camp and came to my tent and says: "Captain, I will never get killed, after this day."

There has not been an hour since we have been here but cannonading could be heard. You may think strange, after all the shot and shell that have been thrown at us, not one man has got hurt. Our men in the pits killed two pilots and four gunners this afternoon, while one of their gunboats attempted to land. We have been under arms all the afternoon, and are ordered to rest on arms to-night.

The 8th regiment is encamped farther down the river than any other of the river troops. The rebels have been landing troops below us, to-day, about four miles, and we are expecting to be attacked; but I don't feel much uneasy, for I don't think they are making many attacks just now. The fight at the island is a tough one, and we think it is about balanced. We have command of the river below them, at New Madrid, and if our boats shell them from the island, they are in a bad place. Two 6's will be here to-morrow, and then we will be about even here. There is a large encampment of rebels forming on the Tennessee side, just below us, and we can see all their movements from our camp. Our flag flies on one side of the river, and theirs on the other. At one time this afternoon we could see four rebel flags flying at once—we have them all around us now. There is nothing but excitement. We go to sleep, and the roar of cannon can be heard; when we wake up in the morning, the first thing we hear is the roar of cannon, and it is bang, bang, all day. One of the rebel gunboats attempted to run down past New Madrid this forenoon, and our battery there drove it back.

My men are as well as can be expected. We are encamped in a swampy place, and if we have to lay here long I think some of us will get sick, but Providence is on our side, at present, and thanks for it.

This is a poor place for news; we get nothing here. We have had no news for a week, only what is going on in sight of us. If we have another visit from the boats, I will write you again.

Yours, &c., W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. in 8th Reg. W. V.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Among the list of generals confirmed by the senate yesterday, are Sigol, McDowell, and G. F. Smith, to be Major Generals, and four western colonels, who did so bravely at Fort Donelson, to be brigadier generals.

Gen. Fremont leaves this afternoon for his department, going via New York. The bounds of his jurisdiction have been enlarged to take in Ohio, whence the most of his troops have been drawn.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, has made a report to the house from the judiciary committee, upon the censorship of the press. It speaks of the censor as almost entirely destitute of all the requirements for the discharge of his delicate duties, ignorant of public affairs and not unfrequently going even beyond his instructions, which went too far, in that they empowered him to deal with dispatches relating to civil as well as military matters. Mr. Wilson has given a history of the censorship from the dark days of April, when it was the secretary of the treasury's prerogative, to the time of its transfer through the secretary of war to the secretary of state, and after the assumption of the present secretary of war, to that of the war department again. He shows how, under Seward's regime, it was perverted from its original intent; how stock-jobbing dispatches—one from Bull Run (Russell)—got over the wires, while their use was barred to correspondents of loyal journals, as in the case of the Trent affair; and how an extract from the president's message was telegraphed to the New York Herald, while dispatches touching the message to other journals were suppressed. The report recommends the passage of a resolution indicating the sense of congress that the censorship be strictly confined to such intelligence concerning projected naval or military movements as is likely to give aid and comfort to the enemy, unless the government require to take exclusive possession of the wires, then to act strictly under the authority of law. The committee express surprise that the order modifying Stanton's first order, was not signed by Stanton instead of Sanford, and find no fault with the present censorship since confined, so far as known to the committee, to military matters.

Mr. Hickman, on behalf of the house committee of the judiciary, reported back all the confiscation and emancipation bills with the request to be discharged from their further consideration.

Mr. Hickman, for himself, reported a resolution to the effect that, whereas, the power of congress to confiscate is doubtful, and that of the president ample, it be recommended to the president to confiscate.

The minority report, signed by Wilson, of Iowa, and Bingham, of Ohio, recommended the passage of two bills; one by confiscating by proceedings in rem in cases of prizes; the other emancipating all rebels slaves, and enabling those claimed under the fugitive slave law to plead disloyalty in bar.

LEGISLATIVE.—There was barely a quorum for the transaction of business in the assembly on Saturday. A resolution to adjourn on the 14th of April was introduced but not acted upon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 22.
No branch of the government has received any intelligence whatever of the reported capture of Yancey. No dispatches, except those on business matters, have been received through military telegraph, during the past two days, up to this hour, 2 o'clock P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.
The crew of the prize schooner Beaugard, numbering 17, were brought here by the Rhode Island, and will be sent to Fort Warren, to-day.

Boston, March 22.
The building number 20 Devonshire street, occupied by the Union Print Works, and for storing and refining cloths, was nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, with most of its contents. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

CHICAGO, March 22.
Special Cairo 22d, to Tribune.—The gunboat Lexington from the Tennessee river, arrived and reports our forces scattering into the country about Savannah, accomplishing nothing of importance, besides occasional capture of the enemy's scouts, and bringing into our lines prominent rebels, charged with aiding the rebellion. Our forces have entire possession of the Memphis & Charleston railroad.

The river is rising. The street is covered four feet deep, in some places. A balloon was sent up by the fleet yesterday, for the reconnaissance of the enemy's works. The despatch boat arrived this forenoon, and represents the condition of affairs at Island No. 10, unchanged. The mortars and gunboats, indulge in occasional shots, so far without any further perceptible result. Transports are continually arriving with troops from St. Louis.

The steamer Messenger returned from Cape Girardeau, and reports the rumored attack upon that point, by Jeff. Thompson, without foundation.

Special to the Post says: Only four shots were received from the rebel batteries at Island No. 10, yesterday. There are reports that the rebels are evacuating the island and marching across the peninsula to Meriwether's Landing. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of the report. Existing circumstances favor it.

NEW YORK, March 22.

NEWS BY THE AMERICA.—There had been an important debate on the question of the American blockade in the house of commons.

Mr. Gregory denounced it and expressed strong sympathy for the south.

Mr. W. B. Foster denied that the blockade was ineffectual, and stated that the list of upwards of 200 vessels, handed in by Mr. Mason, as having broken the blockade, had dwindled to 19, and 14 of these escaped on dark and stormy nights.

Sir James Ferguson called on the government to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Miller could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed, he deprecated any interference by England in the struggle.

The Solicitor General strongly opposed any interference. The blockade had been as efficient as other blockades in former years.

After a further debate, Mr. Gregory's motion for the correspondence on the subject was negatived without a division.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

CAIRO, March 22.
Latest advices from Island No. 10, brought by the dispatch boat just arrived, says that the position of the gunboats and mortars is not changed. Firing was kept up at intervals to prevent the enemy from strengthening and repairing their works.

A skirmish occurred Sunday last, between a battalion of the 4th Illinois, and a squadron of rebel cavalry, near Pittsburgh Landing, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with some loss. Four federals were wounded.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.
Sunday night's dispatches bring important news from Virginia. Gen. Shields had a slight skirmish, Saturday, in which he was slightly injured in the arm from a shell fragment.

It appears from the following dispatches that this was the beginning of a hard fought battle.

WINCHESTER, March 23.
We have achieved a complete victory over Gen. Jackson, taken 2 guns and caissons; about 100 rebels were killed, and twice as many wounded. Our loss not over 160 killed and wounded. The enemy are in full retreat.

TRINIDAD DISPATCH.—We have achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The battle was fought with 30,000 federals, and 10,000 rebels. The enemy numbered about 15,000. The force not over 8,000. The enemy's loss is double that of ours. We captured a large number of prisoners. The ground is covered with their muskets cast away in their flight. Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the flying rebels. The particulars cannot be ascertained.

WASHINGTON, March 23.
It is asserted as the prevailing opinion at Washington that by this time the national flag floats over New Orleans.

The commission on state prisoners will, to-morrow, take up the case of the celebrated Mrs. Greenough, who will probably be transferred from a state prison to a lunatic asylum.

Gen. Montgomery has been transferred from his post as military governor of Alexandria, and placed in a like command at Annapolis.

Painful rumors have been afloat for two days affecting a prominent officer in the civil department of the government. We are promised the particulars this week.

It is not true that the steamer Vanderbilt has been purchased by the government to be altered to an iron clad vessel. She is merely chartered as a transport.

parasols at five per cent. ad valorem, and after a long discussion, to leave the tax as first reported on tobacco and all its manufactures, stand unaltered.

The tax on billiard tables was reduced one-half—to \$10 a year; on rock oil, petroleum and coal oil, the only change was of phraseology, so that gas tar, and the products from their distillation, shall not be changed.

Flour was not disposed of. The desire to keep it at home justly exists. The only difficulty in fixing the rate has been presented by the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The belief has at last obtained in the committee, that flour can be taxed by branding the barrels and taxing the sales, without violating the stipulations of that treaty.

The charge on gross receipts of horse railroads was reduced one-half. It was directed not to tax coal at all because it enters into the business and domestic life of nearly the whole nation. During the discussions on this bill, the work on the tariff progresses. Reference is continually had to it.

Herald's dispatch.—The party which left here on Tuesday, to look for the remains of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Lawler of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, killed at Bull Run, returned this forenoon, bringing their remains. The party was composed of Gov. Sprague, Col. Arnold, Mr. Walter Colesman, his secretary, Tristram Burgess, Lieut. Col. Taylor and Capt. Denison, and Surgeon Greeley of the Rhode Island volunteers, accompanied by two of the Rhode Island volunteers, and had been taken prisoner at Bull Run, and had been taken to the place where the officers were buried. The party arrived on Friday, at Sudley's Church. Col. Slocum and Major Ballou were buried in the yard of a building near by, which was used as a hospital on the day of the battle. This building had been destroyed by the rebels, but the graves were found. After they had commenced to dig, a negro girl enquired if they were digging for the body of Col. Slocum, and stated that about six weeks after the battle some soldiers of a Georgia regiment had dug it up, cut off the head, and buried the body at the side of the Run close by, and taken the coffin away to bury a dead negro. Her story was corroborated by a white boy and a white man, who had lived in the neighborhood. On replying to the spot indicated, there was found a pile of ashes and bones, which were pronounced by the surgeon to be human. Col. Slocum had been buried in a box, and Major Ballou in a coffin. Upon opening the graves the bones were recognized by Mr. Richardson, who was present at the internment, and the remains in it were identified as Col. Slocum's. Upon opening the other grave, it was found to be empty, showing that the body had been dug up and buried by the Georgia barbarians, was that of Major Ballou, as only these two have been interred in the yard.

Afternoon Despatches.

FR. MOSKOW, March 23.
The steamer Chancellor Livingston arrived from Hatteras last night. Immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition to Beaufort was started by Gen. Burnside. The place was, however, evacuated before our troops approached. Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels and the steamer Nashville burnt. On the day Gen. Burnside occupied Newbern 16,000 troops were on the road between Goldsboro and Newbern.

BALTIMORE, March 24.
Four deserters arrived here by the Old Point boat, to-day, from the rebel army, all citizens of the eastern states, who were made prisoners by the rebels last May at Cedar Key, Fla., where they had gone in the schooner Sting to look with timber, which was confiscated. The schooner was loaded with cotton, but she was subsequently burnt to escape a federal cruiser. The four men were obliged to enlist in the 2d Florida regiment last July. The regiment was ordered to Richmond, where they arrived the day after the battle of Bull Run. They were finally sent to Yorktown. They state that Magruder's force around Yorktown is composed of about a dozen regiments and that he has not over 6,000 effective fighting men, but at Great Bethel and other points, through the Peninsula he has not less than 15,000. Some heavy guns are mounted at Yorktown. During the last few weeks the force has been engaged in building casemates, but not of a formidable character.

WASHINGTON, March 21.
Col. Segur, representative elect from Accomac district, arrived here this morning, confirming the intelligence about the burning of the privateer Nashville and Fort Macon by the rebels.

House.—Mr. Blair of Virginia presented the certificate of election of John S. Segur as representative from the first district of that state.

Mr. Hingham said no election in the exact form of law could have been held on the day stated, namely, the 15th inst. The election was extemporized. He moved to refer the paper to the committee on elections, no quorum voting. The papers were referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Dunn offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on ways and means to enquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners to proceed to the gold mines of the west and work the same for the benefit of the government, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the secretary of war to inform the house why he has not responded to the resolution of December last calling for a list of paymasters, and additional paymasters, and that he now be directed to furnish the same, and to what extent he can be dispensed with.

Mr. Rice of Mass., submitted a resolution which was referred, authorizing the secretary of the navy to expend a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for the purpose of testing the plans for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

SENATE.—Mr. Ten Eyck presented a joint resolution from the legislature of New Jersey, asking congress to take immediate action for the defence of the coast of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and a resolution that the several states loan government funds for this purpose.

Mr. Powell presented a resolution of the legislature of Kentucky relating to the tax on tobacco, asking that it be reduced. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a resolution from the legislature of Ohio against any proposition for a settlement of the rebellion, except an unconditional surrender and condign punishment of the traitors Referred.

Mr. Morrill presented resolutions from the legislature of Maine endorsing the administration and in favor of the confiscation of the property of rebels. Referred.

Mr. Pomroy introduced a bill for the removal and consolidation of the Indian tribes. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the joint resolution in regard to the states in favor of emancipation was taken up.

Mr. Sanborn said this was a most extraordinary resolution in its purpose and in the source from which it came. It was mischievous in its tendency, and he was not sure that it was at all patriotic in design. It was ignoring all the principles, hitherto, of the party in power. It was an interference with the subject of slavery in the states.

SANDY HOOK, March 24.
The steamship Hansa, from Bremen via

Southampton 18th inst, will arrive up about 4 o'clock. Her advices are four days later.

NEW YORK, March 24.
A Key West letter of the 11th, says that while the captured steamer Magnolia was being chased by the Brooklyn, the steamers Tennessee and Florida succeeded in making their escape out of the Mississippi, and are probably by this time in Havana. The Tennessee had 160 and the Florida 200 bales of cotton on board.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, March 24.
Flour market shade better; sales 8,000 barrels, 5,304,36 super western, 6,456,70 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 4,026 bushels; market quiet and steady.

GEN. MITCHELL AND MRS. POLK.—The following admirable reply of Gen. Mitchell, of Ohio, to Mrs. Polk, who hoped that the south would gain its independence, is contained in the Cincinnati Gazette's correspondence from Nashville, and is worthy of preservation:

The following interesting scrap of news is told by an eye-witness to the scene: One day last week, General Buell and all the Brigadiers of a local army, when Mrs. James K. Polk and her niece, daughter of the Ex-Rex General Leonidas, Mrs. Polk seemed determined that no doubt should be entertained as to her sentiments in regard to our unhappy difficulties. The gentlemen present, as they were severally addressed, simply bowed in silence, until Gen. Mitchell, who was standing somewhat away from the party, was singled out. To him Mrs. P. remarked, "General, I trust this war will speedily terminate by the acknowledgment of southern independence." The remark was the signal for a lull in the conversation, and all eyes were turned upon the General to hear his reply.

He stood with his lips firmly compressed and his eyes looking fully into those of Mrs. Polk as long as she spoke. He then said: "Madame, the man whose name you bear was once the President of the United States; he was an honest man and a true patriot; he administered the laws of this government with equal justice to all. We know no independence of one section of our country which does not belong to all others, and judging by the past, if the mute lips of the honored dead, who lie so near us, could speak, they would express the hope that this war might never cease if that cessation was purchased by the dissolution of the Union of states over which he once presided." It is needless to say the effect was electrical, made, as the remark was, in a calm, dignified tone and with that earnestness for which the General is noted; no offense could be taken.

Southern independence was not mentioned again during the interview.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 Patterns of Beautiful Dress Silks!

at SMITH & BOWDITCH'S at the low price of Fifty Cents Per Yard.

Barnes' Broadcast Seed Sower!

THE first Premium awarded to it at the last Illinois State Fair over eight other machines. These machines have been used in Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, and have not failed in a single instance to give the best results.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

Every machine warranted. Farmers, mechanics and all interested in improved agricultural machinery are invited to call at the City Exchange, Janesville, and examine it.

SPRING PRINTS & DE LAINES!

We have just received another lot of the Newest and Cheapest Styles, and which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BOTTLED BY THE WORLD

THEIR EQUAL!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE THEIR EQUAL!

WE DO NOT profess to have discovered some food and tonic, but we do profess to have discovered a cure for "bad diseases which flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which we are proud to submit to the public, and which will prove of great benefit to all who use it.

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION.

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are

UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

SPRING GOODS AT WHEELLOCK'S

THIS day received, a fresh supply of Assorted

Pickles, Pickled Cucumbers, Fresh Potatoes, Canned Tomatoes, Sardines, Fresh Peas, Peas, Macaroni, Blackberries, Red Raspberries, Huckleberries, Apples, and all other fresh fruit.

On hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of Groceries, and all other goods.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

my and Fashion!

CLOTHING
AT LOWEST
LOW PRICES!
HAIRSE,
AT THE

THE GREAT EASTERN CLOTHING HOUSE,
Imported from the east, where he has purchased the
BEST AND BEST STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
of all kinds, including the finest
Woolen Coats, Lion Skin, Black and
Red Cloth, Black, Brown and Blue
Heaver Over Coats,
brought to this city. Also
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